

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #86A-22 Building Date: ca. 1790, ca. 1908

Building Name: Mackall House

Location: 12712 North Keys Road, Brandywine, Maryland

Private/Residence/Occupied/Fair/Accessible

Description

The Mackall House is a two-part frame dwelling; it consists of a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled eighteenth-century section, to which a two-story front-gabled section was attached around the turn of this century. The older section is one-and-one-half stories high and three bays by two bays, with original entrance centered in the east elevation. The house is covered by white aluminum siding. Windows are long 6/6 double hung sash. Two gable dormers pierce each plane of the steeply-pitched gable roof. A massive brick chimney at the north gable end of the older section is enclosed within the newer front-gabled section. The north gable end is apparently built entirely of brick. Interior consists of two parlors on east and west, and a narrow closet/stairway space along the south exterior wall. The east parlor retains fine late-eighteenth-century Federal style trim; an elaborate molded cornice, a low pedestal chair-rail, plain baseboard, a wood mantel with gougework detail, and a crossetted door surround. A two-and-one-half story front-gabled addition was built onto the north gable end of the older dwelling at the beginning of this century; like the older section, it is sheathed with white aluminum siding. Interior consists of a side stairhall and two parlors; the stairhall is arranged around the chimney of the pre-existing southerly dwelling.

Significance:

The Mackall House is a late eighteenth century frame dwelling with particularly fine interior trim; it was built in the 1790's by Benjamin Mackall. Typical of the small vernacular dwellings of the eighteenth century, this house had a steeply pitched gable roof with dormers to light the small bedrooms in the upper story. Less typical was the longitudinal room division, and the all-brick gable end incorporating the massive double-flue chimney. Most outstanding was the fine Federal style wood trim: the dentilled cornice, the pedestal chair-rail, the gouge-work mantel, and the crossetted door surround, all somewhat unusual for a dwelling of these modest proportions. Benjamin Mackall died in 1822, and the plantation was purchased by his son, Dr. Louis Mackall, who resided in Georgetown, and rented the farm to tenant farmers. Early in this century the front-gabled wing was constructed, enclosing the north gable end of the old house and more than doubling it in size; new barns were also constructed. The Mackall House has been greatly altered by the addition of the wing, but encapsulated within the present building is a rare survival of late eighteenth century domestic architecture; its steeply pitched gable roof and brick gable end make it an outstanding example of a vernacular dwelling, and it is particularly distinguished by its Federal style interior trim.

Acreage: 243.709 acres

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mackall House at Brookefield (Mattapany Plantation)

and/or common Mackall House

2. Location

street & number 12712 North Keys Road not for publication

city, town Brandywine North Keys
 vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland, 20613 county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> X </u> occupied	<u> X </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> X </u> building(s)	<u> X </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> X </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u> X </u> not applicable	<u> X </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mary B. Prince et al

street & number 695 Americana Drive, Apt. A-1 telephone no.:

city, town Annapolis state and zip code Maryland 21403

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 4282

street & number Main Street folio 864

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Prince George's Historic Sites and Districts Plan

date 1981 federal state X county local

depository for survey records Prince George's Historic Preservation Commission

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

7. Description

Survey, No. P.G.#86A-22

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Mackall House is a two-part frame dwelling; it consists of a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled eighteenth-century section, to which a two-story front-gabled section was attached around the turn of this century. The house stands near the end of an unpaved lane in rolling farmland, in a complex of early twentieth-century farm buildings and fenced pastures.

The older southerly section is one-and-one-half stories high and side-gabled; it is three bays by two bays, approximately 29 feet square. The original entrance was centered in the east elevation; a similar doorway in the central bay of the west facade has been sealed, and replaced by the entrance into the adjoining newer section of the building. The east entrance is sheltered by a facade-wide porch with turned posts and boxed cornice; its shed roof is covered with green asphalt shingle and the porch is now screen-enclosed. It rests on concrete piers and is accessible by a flight of concrete steps. The door is panelled and glazed in the upper section; it has a plain board surround, partially obscured by aluminum siding.

The house is covered by white aluminum siding. Windows are long 6/6 double hung sash, with narrow metal-surrounds, wooden sills, and no shutters. The cornice is plain and boxed, and the raking cornice has a narrow crown molding. The steeply-pitched gable roof is covered with gray asbestos shingle. Two small plain gable dormers pierce each plane of the roof, directly above the first-story windows; each encloses a small 6/6 window. There are two windows in each story (not aligned vertically) in the south gable end.

There is a brick chimney at the north gable end of the older section, centered at the ridge, and enclosed within the newer front-gabled section. This massive chimney originally served two fireplaces, one in the north end of each of the two parlors. The chimney projects into the hallway of the newer section, and measures 13 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The north gable end of the older section is visible only at 1st level, and is apparently built entirely of brick. The foundation of this small dwelling is of brick, partly parged with concrete; it encloses a shallow dirt-floor basement. Entrance to the basement is through a small gabled entryway at the south gable end.

Interior of this small eighteenth-century dwelling consists of two principal parlors on east and west, and a narrow closet/stairway space along the south exterior wall. The east parlor retains a significant

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. P.G.#86A-22

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

amount of fine late-eighteenth-century Federal style trim. An elaborate molded cornice (6-3/4 inches high and 6-1/4 inches deep) runs around all four walls of the room; it is embellished with cavetto and cyma reversa moldings above a plain frieze, and astragal bead, ovolo, dentil and another cyma reversa molding below. A low pedestal chair-rail runs around the room; there is a plain baseboard.

The fireplace in the north wall of the room is set on a diagonal near the center, west wall; the massive brick chimney in this north end wall served a fireplace in each of the two parlors. The fireplace in the east room has been plastered over and all that remains of it is the frieze and shelf of a fine Federal style mantel: a fully molded cornice and a course of gougework dentils, over a frieze ornamented with shallowly incised star patterns alternating with panels of deep fluting. Two original door surrounds survive in this room: a door nearly centered in the west wall which leads into the west parlor, and a door at the east end of the south wall which leads to an enclosed stair. Both of these door surrounds have a broken field separated by a narrow cyma reversa molding, and bounded by a molded backband. Only the door into the west parlor has a crossetted surround; otherwise the two door surrounds are identical. Both doors have six fully raised panels and HL hinges.

The openings in the east wall of this east parlor have been rebuilt probably at the time of the addition of the northerly front-gabled section; surrounds of the central door and flanking windows have multi-band molding and bulls-eye corner blocks, typical of the turn of this century. Anomalies in the plaster around the east door suggest that the original opening may have been larger. Narrow floorboards cover the older floor in this east parlor.

The west parlor also retains a few eighteenth-century decorative features. The lower west hinge on the door between the two parlors has been replaced by a heavy strap hinge. The two openings in the south wall of the west parlor (which lead into an enclosed staircase and into a closet) each have the same broken field molding (not crossetted); in them hang doors with six fully raised panels and HL hinges. There is no cornice in the west parlor, nor is there a chair-rail. The wood mantel (which was similar to but less elaborately molded than that in the east room) has recently been removed and replaced by a large, new brick fireplace surround which contains a wood stove. (This mantel has been preserved.) Immediately west of the fireplace is a door opening into the northerly (twentieth century) section of the house, probably originally an exterior door. This opening, like the others in the west room, has a broken-field surround, and a door with six fully raised panels and HL hinges. The opening reveals that the wall thickness is about 23 inches. All of the walls in the older section of the house are plastered. A break in the plaster in the west room (living room) reveals hand-split lath and part of a hewn diagonal brace.

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Description (continued)

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The enclosed single-run stair rises toward the east to a small landing which in turn leads to three small bedrooms on the second story; each of the four spaces is lighted by one of the dormers. The floors, possibly original, are of wide boards, there are pedestal chair-rails with lower beads, and the lathing, where it is visible, is hand-split and joined with rose-head nails. Several old six-panel doors survive. The staircase, which may be original, has some later materials, as do the window surrounds; the newels are square with incised decorative grooves, balusters are plain and rectangular, and the window surrounds have multi-band moldings and bulls-eye corner blocks.

There is a shallow basement space under the older section of the house. Entrance is from the south through a small (later) gabled entry; wooden steps lead down to the dirt floor of the basement space. The brick foundation walls are laid in English bond. The heavy hewn sill beams are joined by mortise and tenon, and whole logs support the floor of the west parlor. It is possible to see the two separate floorings of the east parlor; the space in between them is packed with sand.

A two-and-one-half story front-gabled section was built onto the north gable end of the older dwelling at the beginning of this century. It is two bays by two bays, with entrance in the second bay of the west gable front. The door has a single pane transom and plain board surround. It is sheltered by a one-story two-bay-wide hip-roof porch (now screen enclosed), which is supported by turned posts with a diagonal spindle element in the jigsaw brackets. The porch has a plain cornice and plain railing; it rests on brick piers and is accessible by a flight of concrete steps.

Windows are long 6/6 double hung sash; a smaller 6/6 window lights the loft level in each gable end. There is an east entrance directly opposite the principal west door; in it hangs a modern door which is sheltered by the screened porch which spans the east elevation of the older dwelling. Like the older southerly section, this front-gabled section is sheathed with white aluminum siding. The gable roof is covered with gray asbestos shingle, and a small stove chimney rises from its north plane. The north section rests on a brick foundation; there is no basement.

Interior of the north front-gabled section consists of a side stair-hall and two parlors: a kitchen on the east and dining room on the west. The stairhall is arranged around the massive exterior chimney of the pre-existing southerly dwelling; the chimney projects nearly two feet into the hall space. A two-run dog-leg staircase is built into the east end of the hall; it rises steeply toward the east, turns 90° at a landing, then turns 90° again and rises to the second story. It has a turned newel with spherical cap and rectangular balusters. Like the first-story hallway,

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Description (continued)

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the second-story hall space is narrowed by the projecting chimney of the older structure. All openings in this section of the house are framed by surrounds with multi-band molding and bulls-eye corner blocks. Two second-story openings have been cut into the north wall of the older section to allow access from the second-story hall into the bedrooms of the older section.

The house stands within an unpaved circle driveway. To the immediate north is a small open shed with vertical board siding and standing seam metal roof. To the east, on lower ground, is a large early twentieth century gambrel-roof barn, with vertical board siding, standing seam metal roof, and an open shed on its south elevation.

There are four more large early twentieth-century barns to the north and west of the house. All of them have vertical board siding, and corrugated metal covering their gable roofs; they rest on concrete foundations. Approximately 200 feet northwest of the house is a small burial ground with a single marker: a tapered granite column with pyramidal top on which are recorded the names of Benjamin Mackall (1763-1822) and four members of his family, with dates of burial ranging from 1822 to 1862. The monument is enclosed by a low, ornamental wrought iron fence.

South of the entry drive, near North Keys Road, (about 600-700 feet southwest of the subject house) are two tenant dwellings. The eastmost is a front-gabled two-story frame house; about 120 feet west of it is a one-story, side-gabled concrete-block cottage.

8. Significance

Survey No. P.G.#86A-22

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				local history

Specific dates ca. 1790, ca. 1908 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Mackall House is a rare surviving example of a late eighteenth century vernacular frame dwelling with particularly fine interior trim. It exhibits a steeply pitched gable roof and massive end chimneys as well as an outstanding Federal-style cornice, door surrounds and mantel, and has remained in the ownership of the Mackall family since the time of its construction.

In 1759 Benjamin Mackall, Jr. of Calvert County purchased 806 acres of the tracts Brookefield, Addition to Brookefield and Brooke Chance, out of the estate of Thomas Brooke.¹ The land passed to his son, and then to his grandson, also named Benjamin Mackall.

In 1784, the younger Mackall petitioned for a Land Commission to confirm the boundaries of Brookefield. In 1796, the road past Mackall's dwelling was officially declared a public road, after a petition to that effect by local residents; at that time the road was described as "leading from Nottingham through the plantation of Benjamin Mackall...."² In 1797 he purchased an additional 155 acres of adjoining Brooke Chance.³ It was at approximately this time that the younger Benjamin Mackall must have built the older section of the present house. Typical of the small vernacular dwellings of the eighteenth century, this house had a steeply pitched gable roof with dormers to light the small bedrooms in the upper story. Less typical was the longitudinal room division, following the line of the roof ridge, and the all-brick gable ends incorporating the massive double-flue chimney. Most outstanding was the interior wood trim; the dentilled cornice, the pedestal chair-rail, the gouge-work mantel, and the crossetted door surround, all somewhat unusual for a dwelling of these modest proportions.

Benjamin Mackall died in 1822; in the inventory of his personal estate taken soon after his death, very little household furniture was listed: in addition to a few other items, there were only two beds, corresponding to two small loft-level bedrooms in the original house.⁴ Mackall's two sons, Benjamin and Richard, were to administer his estate;

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

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by 1829, however, Richard was dead and Benjamin incapacitated. The case for the disposition of Mackall's estate was brought to the Chancery Court in the March term of 1830, and John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander were appointed trustees to sell the real estate of Benjamin Mackall.⁵ The trustees attempted to sell the ca. 1,000 acres (including the "comfortable dwelling house, 8 or 9 tobacco houses, and every convenient outbuilding") in July 1830, but only part of the farm was sold.⁶ They attempted to sell the house-lot in October 1831: ca. 400 acres with a "Comfortable dwelling house, . . . suitable outhouses and tobacco houses", but again the attempt failed.⁷ Finally in 1838, the 468 acres including the house were sold to Dr. Louis Mackall, younger son of the deceased. Dr. Mackall resided in Georgetown, but the farm continued to be worked by his family; it was known locally as the Mattapany plantation, after the Mattaponi Branch which flowed through the land.⁸

Dr. Louis Mackall died in 1876, and his family continued to work the farm as non-resident landlords. His widow, Mary Mackall, died in 1908, and the Equity Court ordered sale of the property. The property was described as follows: the Mackall estate on the public road from North Keys to Brandywine, one-half mile from the Post Office, one mile from the public school, 2 miles from the village of Croome, . . . a dwelling of 12 rooms, nearly new, with necessary outbuildings including an ice house, 3 tobacco barns, a stable and corn house.⁹ The farm was sold in 1910 to Quentin and Laidler Mackall, sons of the deceased Dr. Louis Mackall.

By this time that the front-gabled wing had been constructed, enclosing the north gable end of the old Mackall house and more than doubling it in size. New barns and outbuildings had also been constructed. In 1912 a tenant house was built closer to the public road.¹⁰ Members of the Cross and Hyde families lived in the two dwellings as they still do today, working the land which still remains in the possession of the Mackall family.

The Mackall House has been greatly altered by the addition of the front-gabled wing, but encapsulated within the present building is a rare survival of late eighteenth century domestic architecture. Its steeply pitched gable roof and brick gable end make it an outstanding example of a specific type of vernacular dwelling, and it is particularly distinguished by its outstanding Federal style interior trim.

Notes

1 Prince George's County Deed RR:21.

2 Calvert county Will #31:502; Prince George's County Court Records, November term 1784; Prince George's County, Levy Court Records, December 1796.

3 Prince George's County Deed JRM #5:476.

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

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- 4 Prince George's County Inventory TT #7:107.
- 5 Administration papers of Benjamin Mackall, Prince George's County Court-house, Upper Marlboro.
- 6 National Intelligencer, 3 June 1830.
- 7 ibid. 17 September 1831.
- 8 Prince George's County Deed, AB #12:14.
- 9 Prince George's County Equity Case, #3737, 1909.
- 10 Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1897-1915.

CHAIN OF TITLE
BENJAMIN MACKALL HOUSE
P.G.#86A-22

4282:864 27 Sept 1973 Deed	Laidler B. Mackall, trustee under will of Laidler Mackall (WCH#2:60) to Mary B. Prince & Laidler B. Mackall; equal shares of farm in Nottingham District: parts of Brookfield, 113, 105, and 194 acres.
WCH#2:60 8 Jan 1953 Will	Laidler Mackall, testator: after death of wife Evelyn Bowie Mackall, half of estate to daughter Mary B. Prince, half to son Laidler B. Mackall; farm at Nottingham.
WID#4:481 23 Mar 1932 Will	Quentin Mackall, testator: all property to brother Laidler and his wife Evelyn Bowie Mackall, and their two children Mary B. Mackall and Laidler B. Mackall; testator's $\frac{1}{2}$ undivided interest in 465 acre farm at Nottingham, part of Brookfield.
61:363 16 May 1910 Deed	Douglas Mackall & Henry Matthews, trustees, to Quentin & Laidler Mackall; grantors appointed to sell real estate of Mary Mackall, Equity #3737; 462 acre farm, parts of Brookfield, Addition to Brookfield & Brooks Chance.
#3737 7 Dec 1909 Equity	Louis Mackall died 1876, possessed of 468 acre farm in Nottingham District, left D.C. will devising all real estate to sons Louis & Benjamin for use of wife Mar, while living, and after her death, to sell. Benjamin died 1880, Louis died 1906, and Mary died 1908, leaving two sons Laidler & Quentin; Douglas Mackall & Henry Matthews appointed trustees in place of Louis & Benjamin Mackall, to sell real estate.
AB#12:14 1 Dec 1838 Deed	Thomas Alexander & John Johnson to Louis Mackall; grantors appointed trustees to sell real estate of Benjamin Mackall; 113, 105, and 194 acres parts of Brookfield, plus 55 acre portion of Brooks Chance.
#142:298 4 May 1830 Chancery	Benjamin Mackall died ca. 1823 intestate; Thomas Alexander & John Johnson appointed to sell his real estate, farm called "Mattaponi" in P.G., consisting of parts of Brookfield & Brooks Chance.

RR:21
29 Dec 1759
Deed

James Russell to Benjamin Mackall Jr.
of Calvert County, merchant, the land last
in tenure & occupation of Barbara Brooke
widow of Thomas Brooke, being part of
Brookefield, Addition to Brookefield &
Brooke Chance, 806 acres

NN:53
27 July 1752
Deed

Benjamin Fendall of Charles Co. to James
Russell of P.G., merchant; tract now in
possession of Barbara Brooke, widow of
Thomas Brooke Esquire; being part of
Brookefield, Addition to Brookefield &
Brookes Chance; excluding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in-
cluding the Burial Place, 806 acres.
Mrs. Brooke has rights during her life.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEETP.G. County Survey # 86A-22 Date mid 18th c.Building Name Benjamin Mackall houseLocation 12712 North Keys Road, North Keys, Md.Open to Public yes x no

The Mackall house was built in two sections. The south section is a frame gable-roofed structure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -stories high and three bays wide, with a doorway (now closed off) in the central bay of the main (west) facade. There are two dormers above the two flanking windows on each slope of the steeply pitched roof. An exterior chimney on the north gable end is now enclosed by the north addition. This two-story two-bay addition is at right angles, with its west gable end flush with the main facade of the older south section. A one-story porch with thirned, bracketed posts spans the west gable end of the north addition.

Much of the 18th century interior trim survives in the south section of the house.

In 1759, Benjamin Mackall Jr. purchased 806 acres made up of parts of Brookefield, Brookes Chance and Addition to Brookefield, which had been patented to Major and Colonel Thomas Brooke (father and son) between 1664 and 1688. Colonel Brooke's widow lived on this property after his death in 1730, and it is possible that her house is incorporated into that of Benjamin Mackall, i.e., the present south section.

Benjamin Mackall Jr. was practicing law in P.G. County by the mid 1760's, and may have been living by then on the Brookefield tract. He died in 1793, and the land passed to his son, Benjamin Mackall III; within three years the younger Mackall had petitioned that the road from Nottingham to Piscataway which ran through his plantation be made a public road. Mackall's plantation came to be known as Mattaponi. Benjamin Mackall III died intestate in 1822 and was buried in the graveyard near his house. The property came into the possession of his son, Dr. Louis Mackall, who lived in Georgetown. From that time to the present, the Mattaponi farm has been farmed by tenants, but is still owned by Mackall descendants. The two-story north addition was built in the first decade of this century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

P.G.#86A-22

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

(revised information 11/9/81)

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Benjamin Mackall house

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

12712 North Keys Road

CITY, TOWN

North Keys

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Prince George's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERICAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mary B. Prince

Telephone #: 269-1318

STREET & NUMBER

1 Stewart Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

VICINITY OF

Md.

STATE

21401 zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

P.G. Co. Courthouse

Liber #: 4282

Folio #: 864

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Upper Marlboro, Md

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

P.G. County Inventory of Historic Sites

DATE

1974

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Calvert Mansion, MNCPPC, 4811 Riverdale Rd.

CITY, TOWN

Riverdale, Md. 20737

STATE

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Mackall house was built in two sections. The south section is a frame gable-roofed structure, one-and-one-half stories high and three bays wide, with a doorway (now closed off) in the central bay of the main (west) facade. There are two dormers (above the two flanking windows) on each slope of the steeply pitched roof. An exterior chimney on the north gable end is now enclosed by the north addition. This two-story two-bay addition is at right angles, with its west gable end flush with the main facade of the older south section. A one-story porch with turned, bracketed posts spans the west gable end of the north addition. Both the north and south sections of the house are now sheathed with aluminum siding.

Much of the 18th century interior trim survives in the south section of the house. There is a cornice of dentil-work, "dog-ear" architraves on the doorway between parlors, and a mantel with elaborate carving: a course of fluting alternating with diamonds, under a course of iii's, under a plain frieze and a cavetto backband.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

xlocal history

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1759, Benjamin Mackall Jr. purchased 806 acres made up of parts of Brookefield, Brookes Chance and Addition to Brookefield, which had been patented to Major and Colonel Thomas Brooke (father and son) between 1664 and 1688. Colonel Brooke's widow, Barbara, lived on this property after his death in 1730, and it is possible that her house is incorporated into that of Benjamin Mackall, i.e., the present south section of the subject house.¹

Benjamin Mackall Jr. was practicing law in Prince George's County by the mid 1760's, and may have been living by then on the Brookfield tract. He died in 1793, and the land passed to his son, Benjamin Mackall III; within three years the younger Mackall had petitioned that the road from Nottingham to Piscataway which ran through his plantation be made a public road.² Mackall's plantation came to be known as Mattaponi.³

Benjamin Mackall III died intestate in 1822 and was buried in the graveyard near his house. The property came into the possession of his son, Dr. Louis Mackall, who lived in Georgetown.⁴ From that time to the present, the Mattaponi farm has been farmed by tenants, but is still owned by Mackall descendants. The two-story north addition was built in the first decade of this century.

1. Patents #6:343; #21:176; #22:427

2. Van Horn, R.L. Out of the Past, pp. 119, 224

3. Admin. papers of Benjamin Mackall III, 1810 docket

4. Chancery #142:298; Deed AB#12:14

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PG: 36A-22

National Intelligencer, 3 June 1830; 17 Sept. 1831
Chancery #142:298 (#10299) P.G.C.
P.G.Co. Tax Assessments
P.G. Deeds NN:53; RR:21; AB#12:14
Interview with family.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan G. Pearl

ORGANIZATION

P.G. Historical & Cultural Trust

DATE

June 1981

STREET & NUMBER

4811 Riverdale Rd.

TELEPHONE

779-2011

CITY OR TOWN

Riverdale, Md. 20737

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

(entered 9-15-80)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey #: 86A-22 Date ca. 1800, ca. 1870
Building Name Lewis Mackall House.
Location Brandywine - North Keys Road, Naylor, Md.
Open to Public yes x no

The Mackall house is built in two sections. The earlier south section is a frame gable roofed structure, one-and-one-half stories high and three bays wide, with doorway (now closed off) in the central bay. There are two dormers above the two flanking windows on the west (main) slope of the steeply pitched roof. An exterior chimney on the north gable end is now enclosed by the north addition. This two-story three-bay addition is at right angles, with its west gable end flush with the main facade of the older south section.

Benjamin Mackall lived on this tract (part of Brookfield) in 1800, and it is possible that the south section of the house was standing at that time. It was the home for many years in the nineteenth century of Dr. Lewis Mackall. The north section was added late in the nineteenth century. The house remains in the possession of the Mackall family.

Priv/occ/res/good

1704665204
P.A. # 26A-28

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
AND/OR HISTORIC: DR. LEWIS MACKALL HOUSE				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Brandywine - North Keys Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Croom				
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Prince George's	
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PUBLIC ACQUISITION: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered				
YES: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment				
<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum				
<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific				
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____				
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Mary Prince and L. B. Mackall				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Prince George's County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Upper Marlboro			STATE Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: NONE				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div>(Check One)</div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<div>(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>The house is built in two sections. The south end is apparently older. It is a 1½ story, three bay, frame building with a large chimney on the north end (now obscured by the addition to the north.) The central doorway has been closed off; the flanking windows are 6/6 double hung sash. There are two dormer windows on the main facade.</p> <p>The north end is a two-story, end gabled wing with a three bay facade covered by porch (now screened in).</p> <p>The house has been covered with aluminum siding.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century

possibly

☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century**SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)****AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☐ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

lasophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: CHRISTOPHER OWENS, PARK HISTORIAN	
ORGANIZATION M-NCPPC	DATE 27 August '74
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue	
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring	STATE Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature _____

CHAIN OF TITLE
BENJAMIN MACKALL HOUSE
P.G.#86A-22

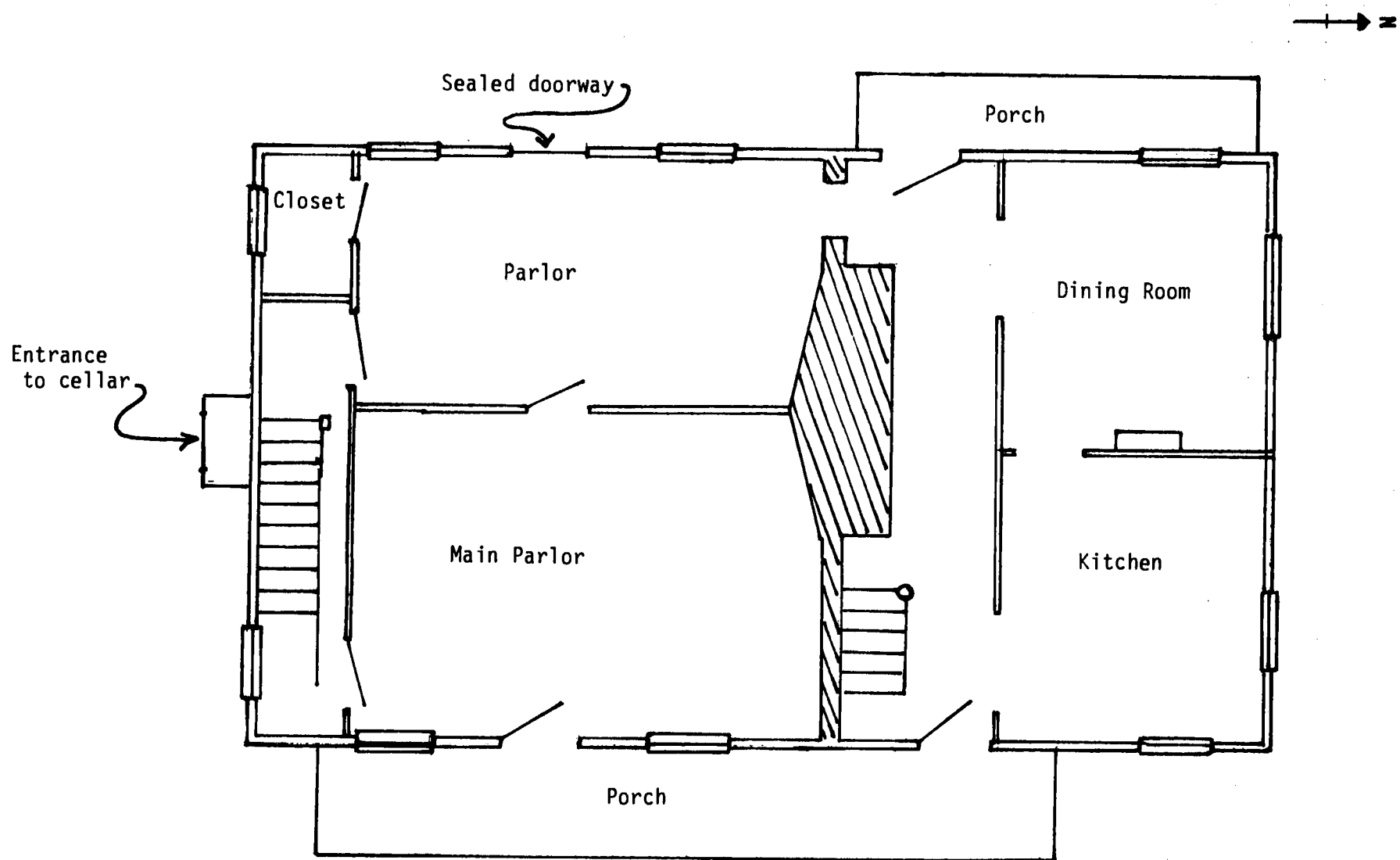
4282:864 27 Sept 1973 Deed	Laidler B. Mackall, trustee under will of Laidler Mackall (WCH#2:60) to Mary B. Prince & Laidler B. Mackall; equal shares of farm in Nottingham District: parts of Brookfield, 113, 105, and 194 acres.
WCH#2:60 8 Jan 1953 Will	Laidler Mackall, testator: after death of wife Evelyn Bowie Mackall, half of estate to daughter Mary B. Prince, half to son Laidler B. Mackall; farm at Nottingham.
WTD#4:481 23 Mar 1932 Will	Quentin Mackall, testator: all property to brother Laidler and his wife Evelyn Bowie Mackall, and their two children Mary B. Mackall and Laidler B. Mackall; testators $\frac{1}{2}$ undivided interest in 465 acre farm at Nottingham, part of Brookfield.
61:363 16 May 1910 Deed	Douglas Mackall & Henry Matthews, trustees, to Quentin & Laidler Mackall; grantors appointed to sell real estate of Mary Mackall, Equity #3737; 462 acre farm, parts of Brookfield, Addition to Brookfield & Brooks Chance.
#3737 7 Dec 1909 Equity	Louis Mackall died 1876, possessed of 468 acre farm in Nottingham District, left D.C. will devising all real estate to sons Louis & Benjamin for use of wife Mar, while living, and after her death, to sell. Benjamin died 1880, Louis died 1906, and Mary died 1908, leaving two sons Laidler & Quentin; Douglas Mackall & Henry Matthews appointed trustees in place of Louis & Benjamin Mackall, to sell real estate.
AB#12:14 1 Dec 1838 Deed	Thomas Alexander & John Johnson to Louis Mackall; grantors appointed trustees to sell real estate of Benjamin Mackall; 113, 105, and 194 acres parts of Brookfield, plus 55 acre portion of Brooks Chance.
#142:298 4 May 1830 Chancery	Benjamin Mackall died ca. 1823 intestate; Thomas Alexander & John Johnson appointed to sell his real estate, farm called "Mattaponi" in P.G., consisting of parts of Brookfield & Brooks Chance.

RR:21
29 Dec 1759
Deed

James Russell to Benjamin Mackall Jr.
of Calvert County, merchant, the land last
in tenure & occupation of Barbara Brooke
widow of Thomas Brooke, being part of
Brookefield, Addition to Brookefield &
Brooke Chance, 806 acres

NN:53
27 July 1752
Deed

Benjamin Fendall of Charles Co. to James
Russell of P.G., merchant; tract now in
possession of Barbara Brooke, widow of
Thomas Brooke Esquire; being part of
Brookefield, Addition to Brookefield &
Brookes Chance; excluding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in-
cluding the Burial Place, 806 acres.
Mrs. Brooke has rights during her life.



The Mackall House
at Brookefield

PG#86A-22

(not exactly to scale)

sgpearl 5/88

153



1" = 200 ft.

W 36 AZ MK

Barns

Family burial ground

Barns

BM B-3

9674

Mackall House

193

206

Tenant houses

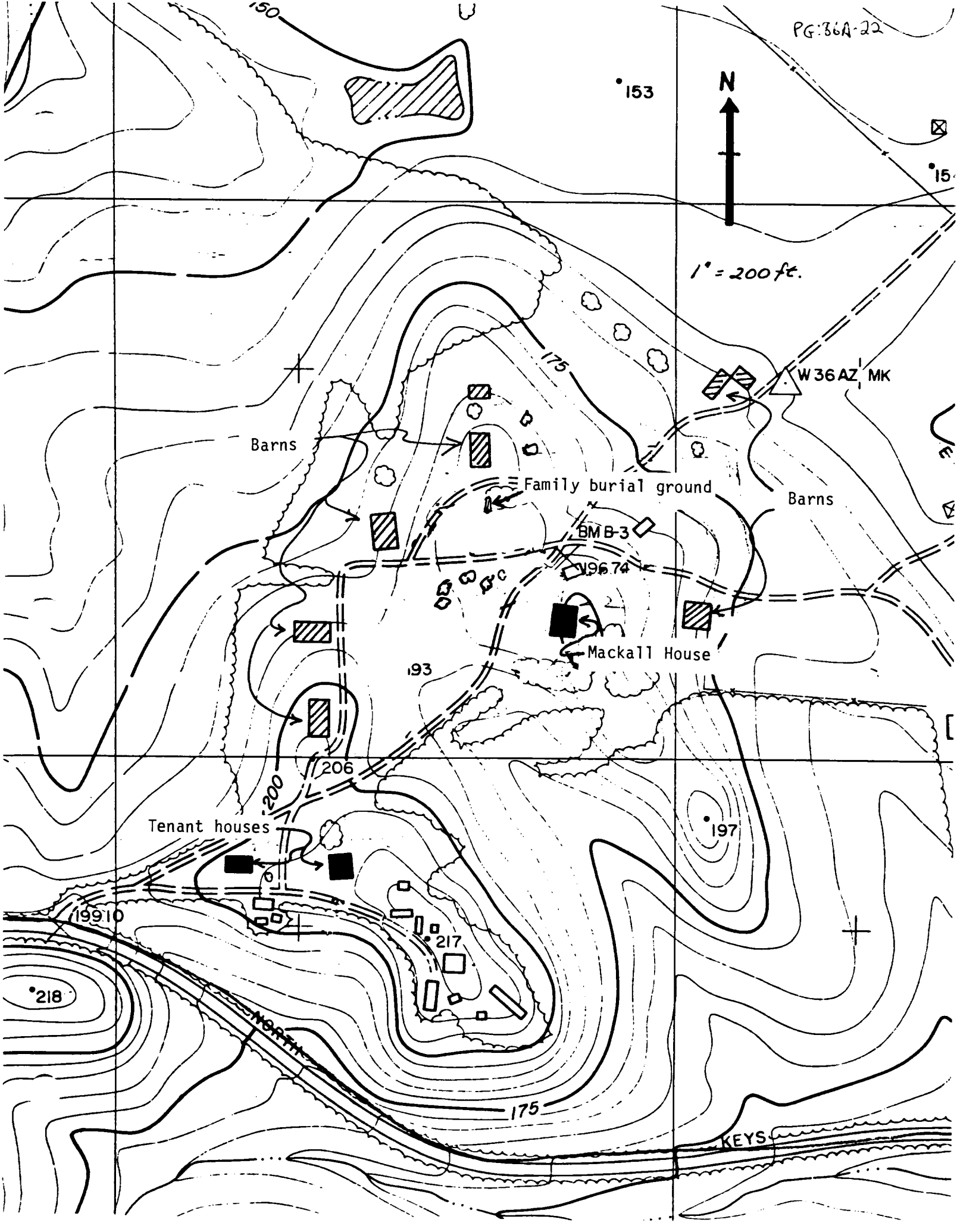
197

218

217

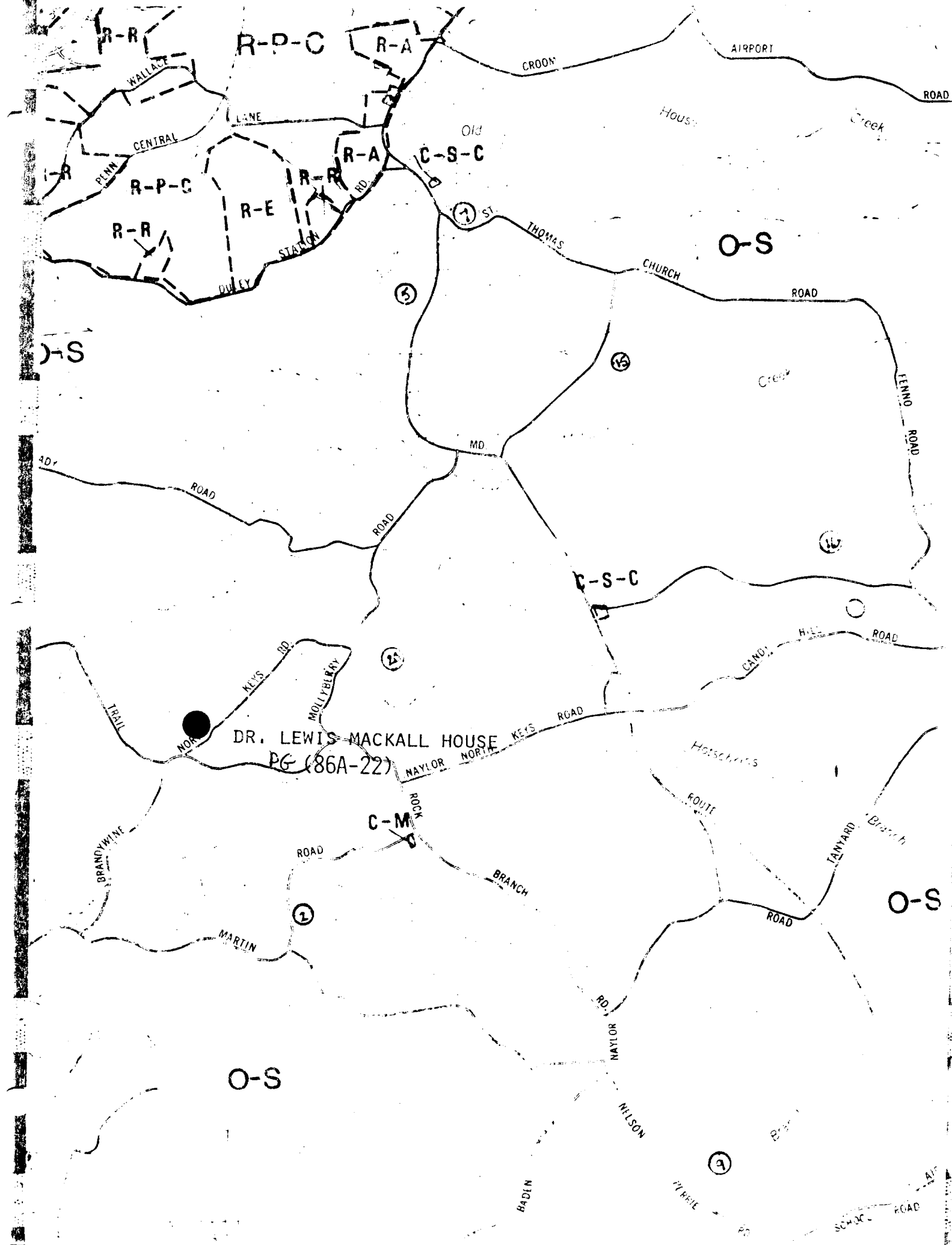
175

KEYS





Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



DR. LEWIS MACKALL HOUSE
PG (86A-22)

Wyvil

Branch

Mataponi

PG: 86A-22

PG: 86A-22b

ADG of Alexandria, Inc. 1993

Hennessy

Rock

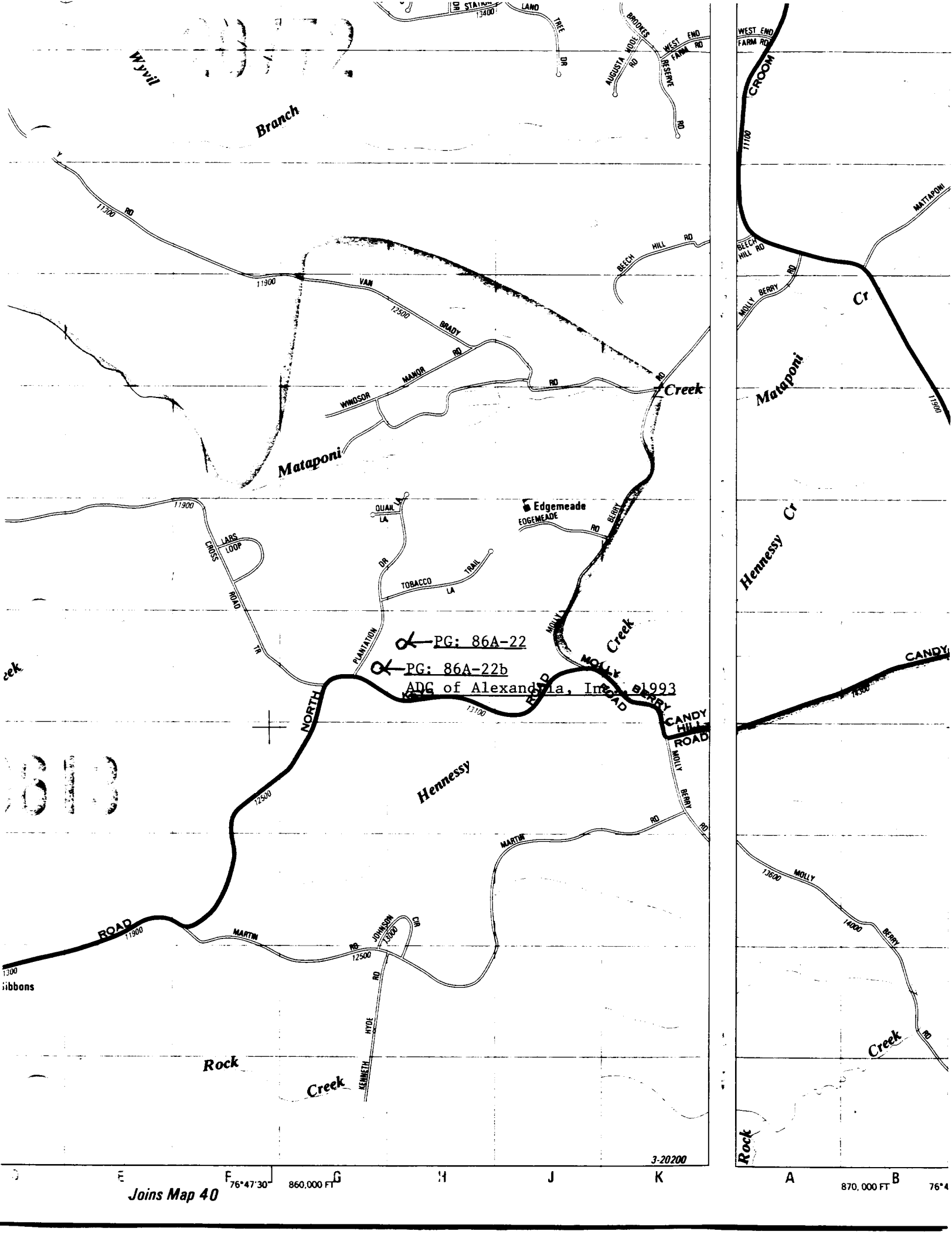
Creek

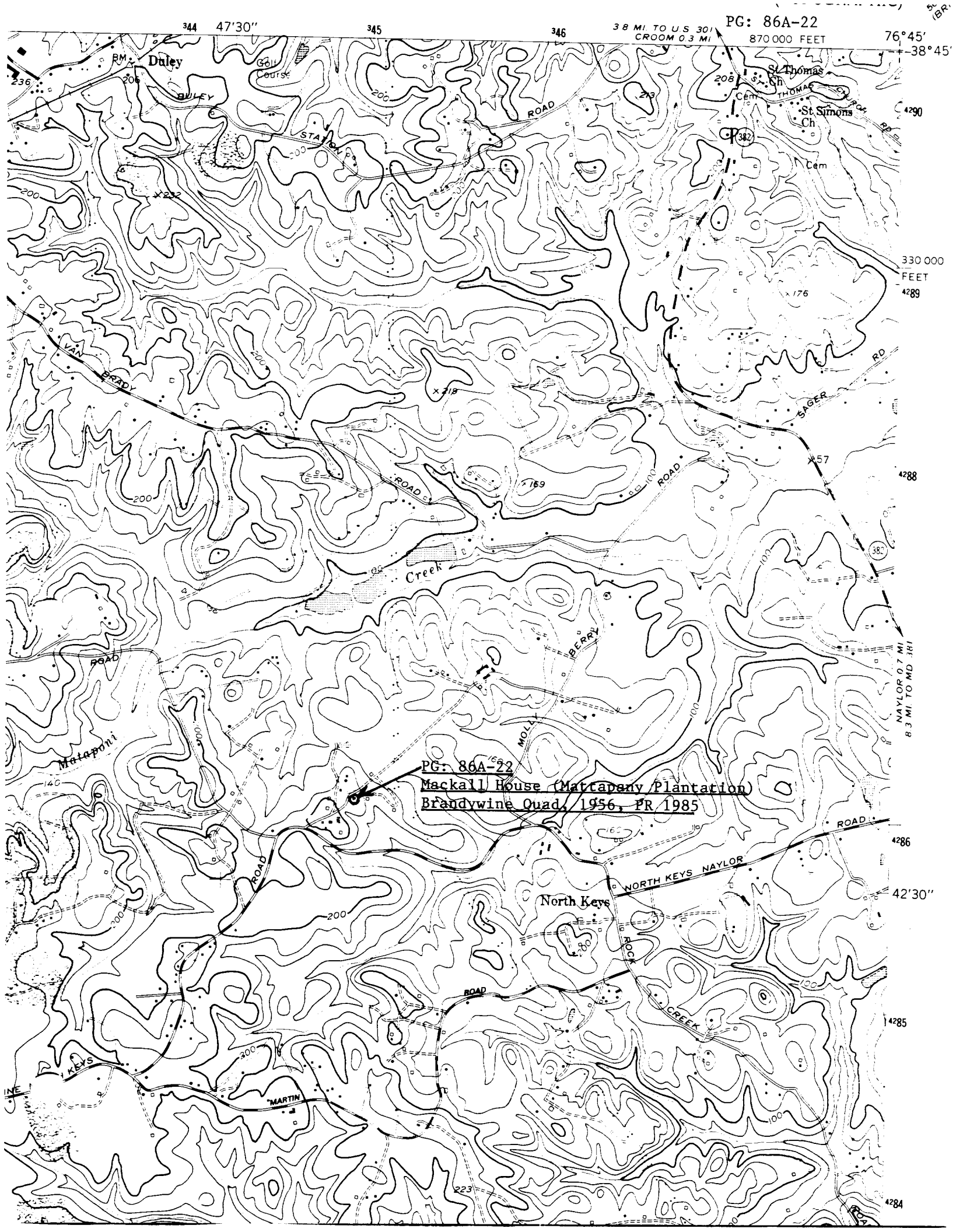
3-20200

Joins Map 40

76°47'30" 860,000 FT

870,000 FT 76°4





344 47'30"

345

346

3.8 MI TO U.S. 301
CROOM 0.3 MI

PG: 86A-22

870 000 FEET

76°45'
38°45'

Duley

GOLF
COURSE

ROAD

St. Thomas
Ch.
St. Simons
Ch.
Cem.

4290

330 000
FEET
4289

4288

NAYLOR 0.7 MI
8.3 MI TO MD 381

4286

42'30"

4285

4284

PG: 86A-22

Mackall House (Matapony Plantation)
Brandywine Quad, 1956, PR 1985

North Keys

NORTH KEYS NAYLOR

ROCK

CREEK

MARTIN

223



11-7 86A-22

Benj Mackall House
Prince Georges County, MD

Susan H. Pearl

March 1988

Southwest 3/4 section

Ny Md. Hist Trust, Annapolis, MD



Pg # 56 A-22

Berg. Mackall House

Prince Georges Co. MD

Susan H. Pearl

March 1988

Search elevation

1/4 of 2nd Hist. Tract,

Annapolis, MD



16. *86A-22

Bay MacCall House
Prince Georges Co. MD

Susan L. Pearl

March 1988

East elevation

Fig: Md. West. Thrust,
Annapolis, MD



PG # 86 A-22

Benj. Machall House

Prince George's Co. MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

North elevation

Mrg. Mch. Hist. Trust,

Annapolis, MD



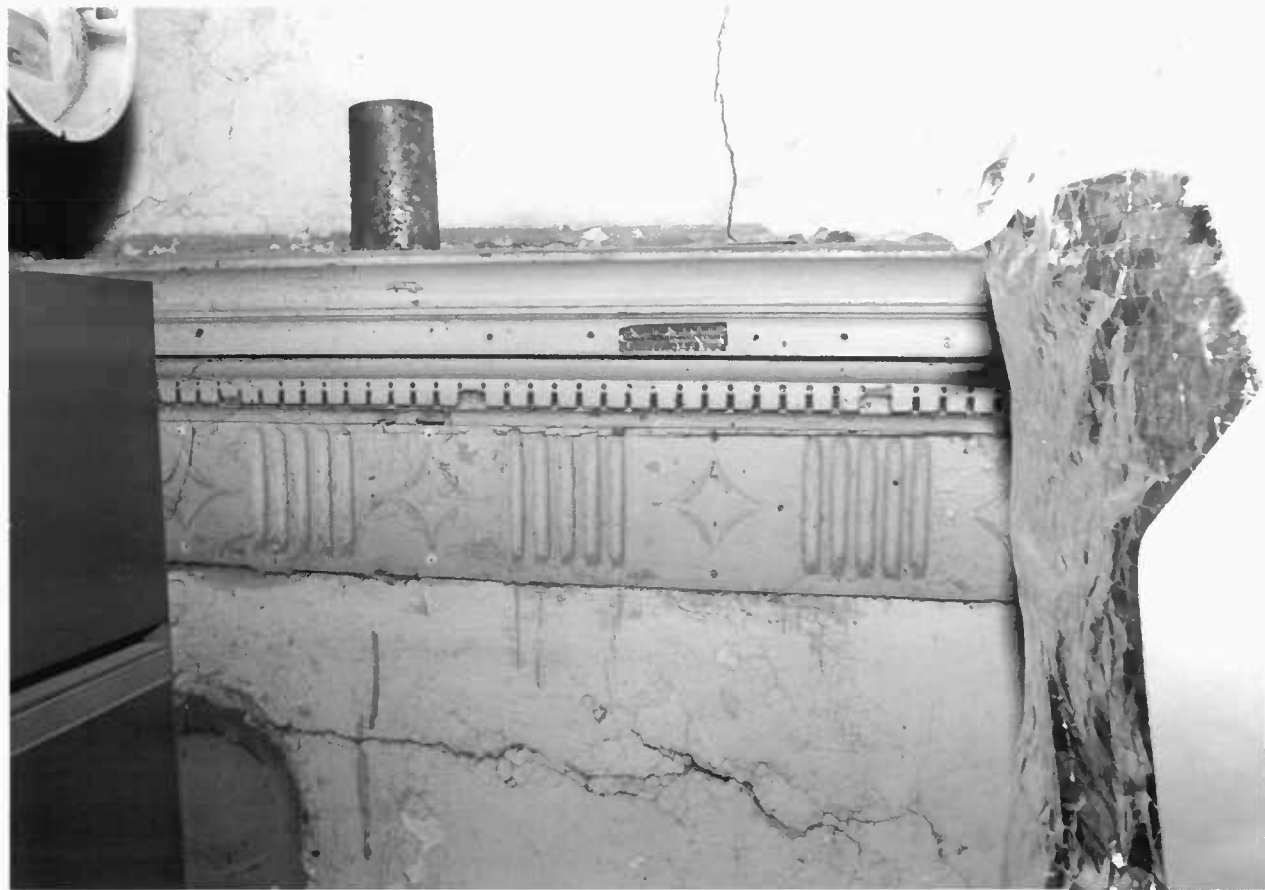
Ph # 86A-22

Berg MacCall House
Prince Georges Co. MD
Susan L. Pearl

March 1988

East parlor, cornice and
East door

Negative: Mt. West. Trust,
Annapolis, MD



Pk # 86A-22

Berg Mackall House

Prince George's Co. MD

Susan H. Pearl

March 1988

Went to east parlor

Upstairs - MD West Tower,
Annapolis MD



Pl. # 86 A-22

Benj Machall House

Prince Georges Co. MD

Susan L. Pearl

March 1988

Cornice, east parlor

Hy: Md. Hist. Trust,

Annapolis, MD



PA #86A 22

Benj. Mackall House
Princi George's Co. MD
Susan L. Pearl

March 1988

not given west door
Mrs. M. H. H. Trust,
Annapolis, MD.



NAME #86A-22 DR LEWIS MACKALL HOUSE

LOCATION BRANDYWINE / N. KEYS RD BRANDYWINE, MD

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 8/27/74 MDWYER